Hoetry.

DIFFERENCES.

BY CHARLES MACKAY. The King can drink the best of wine : So can I; And has enough when he would dine: So have I; And cannot order rain or shine :

Nor can I. Then where's the difference-let me see-Betwixt my Lord the King and me ? Do trusty friends surround his throne

Night and day? Or make his interest their own? No, not they. Mine love me for myself alone: Bless'd be they And that's one difference which I see Betwixt my Lord the King and me. Do knaves around me lie in wait

Or frown or flatter when they hate, And would grieve? Or cruel pomps oppress my State By my leave? No! Heaven be thanked! And here you see More difference 'twixt the King and me.

He has his fools with jests and quips, When he'd play ; He has his armies and his ships; Great are they; But not a child to kiss his lips, Well-a-day! And that's the difference sad to see Betwixt my Lord the King and me. I wear the cap and he the crown: What of that? I sleep on straw and he on down : What of that? And he's the King and I'm the clown What of that? If happy I, and wretched he, Perhaps the King would change with me

Congressional,

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. The Financial Problem.

A VOTE REACHED IN THE HOUSE.

MOTION TO REPEAL PARTS OF RESUMPTION ACT LOST.

Washington, March 20, 1876.

SENATE. Mr. Morton called up Senate bill No. 1, to provide for counting votes of the Presi-

dent and Vice President. Mr. Merriman asked to offer an amendment to the pending bill, that the Presi-

dent shall appoint five army officers not below the rank of Colonel, in place of five persons mentioned in the bill. Ordered printed. Senate bill No. 1 was then taken up, when Mr. Randolph briefly addressed the Senate in support of his amendment. After debate, the Chair laid before the

Senate the Military bill from the Honse, with notification that the House fails to concur in the amendment of the Senate. The Senate then agreed to adhere to its amendments and ask a Committee of Conference. Senators Sargent, Cockrell and Harvey were appointed on the part

Pending discussion the Senate went into Executive session and soon ad-

HOUSE.

Mr. Atkins moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing all provisions of the act of the 14th of January, 1875, for resumption of specie payments that authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel United States notes and to sell United States bonds for the

accomplishment of that purpose.

Mr. Payne desired to offer an amendment, but it was ruled by the Speaker that no amendment was in order. Mr. Holman called for the yeas and

nays, and they were ordered. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was rejected-yeas, 109; nays, 108, not two-thirds in the affirma-The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas-Messrs. Amsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Baker, Ind., Banning, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Riad-Gabell, Caldwell, Ala., Caldwell, Tenn., Campbeil, Cannou, Cate, Caulfield, Cooke, Cowan, Debolt, Dibrell, Douglass, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Evans, Faulk-ner, Fourney, Fort, Franklin, Fuller, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hamilton, Ind., Harris, Ga., Harris, Va., Harrison, Hal-Harris, Ga., Harris, Va., Harrison, Halridge, Harzell, Haymond, Hays, Hereford, Hewitt, Ala., Holman, Hopkins,
House, Hunter, Hunton, Hurd, Hyman,
Jenks, Jones, Ky., Kelly, Knott, Landers,
Ind', Lewis, Lynde, McFarland, M^Mahon, Milliken, Morgan, Neal, New, Oliyer, Phelps, Phillips, Mo., Phillips, Kan.,
Popleton, Rea, John Reily, James B.
Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robins, N. C., Robinson, Sayaze, Sayler, Scoles, Shewkley Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Roolins, N. C., Rob-inson, Savage, Sayler, Scoles, Sheakley, Smith, Ga., Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stevenson, Stone, Terry, Tucker, Van Vorhees, Vance, Ohio, Vance, N. C., Waddell, Walker, Va., Wallace, Pa., Wells, Mo., Whitthorne, Williams, Ind., Williams, Ala., Yeats and Young, Total, 109.

109.
Nays—Messrs. Bagby, George A. Bagley, John H. Bagley, Baker, N. Y., Ballou, Eanks, Barnum, Bass, Beebe, Blaine,
Blair, Bliss, Bradley, Brown, Kan., Burchard, Ill., Caswell, Chittenden, Conger,
Cox, Crapo, Cutler, Dennison, Dunnell,
Duran Eanis, Ely, Farwel, Foster, Freemann, Frost, Fry, Garfield, Hale, Hamilton, N. J., Hancock, Hardenberg, Hendee, Hathorn, Henkle, Hewitt, N. Y. dee, Hathorn, Henkle, Hewitt, N. Y., Hoar, Hoge, Hooker, Hubbell, Hurlbut, Joyce, Kehr, Kimball, Landers, Conn., Lapham, Leavenworth, Luttrell, Lynch, Marsh, McCrary, McDill, Metcal e, Miller, Money, Monroe, Morris, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Page, Payne, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Randall, Reagan, Robbins, Pa., Sampson, Schumaker, Schleicher, Seeleys, Smalls, Single-ton, Smith, Pa., Strait, Stenger, Stowell, ton, Smith, Pa., Strait, Stenger, Stowell,
Tarbox, Thompson, Thornburg, Throckmorton, Townsend, Pa., Tufts, Walker,
N. Y., Walkace, S. C., Ward, Wheeler,
Warren, Whitehouse, Whiling, Wike,
Willard, Williams, N. Y., A. S. Williams,
Mich., Williams, Wis., Williams, Del.,
Williams, Mich., Willis, Wilson, Iowa,
and Wood, Pa. Total, 108.

Adjourned. Adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Geo. A. Ralston et ux to Joseph Ralston, 81 acres in Tusurawas tp \$10,000.— Catharine Danner to Samuel Rudy, 1½ acres in Lake tp. \$300—Abel Cary's Exrs Victor Glor et ux to Anna Robin, lot 14 in Robin's add to Canton, \$300—Nicholas Huberty et ux to Samuel Stark, lots 11 aud 12 in New Berlin, 775.—Geo Kress et ux to Henry Mishler jr., lot in Burch-field's add to Canton \$1,200.—Adam Lippert et ux to John M. White, lots 2599. 2600, and 2602 in Thompson's add to Canton, \$000.—Jacob Baum and Hiram Sell, 71 acres in Plain tp, 725.—Julius Bonrquin, lot 697 in Canton, \$300

THE PAYNE BILL.

View of it From a Republean

From the Cincinnati Gazette. We are curious to know what objection the soft-eyed men, or the rag-money men, or the inflationists, have to the proposition adopted bo the Democratic caucus known as the Payne compromise. Perhaps the Enquirer will favor us with light on the subject. It is violently opposed to the plan, and of course it can state its

As we read it, the plan is not a resumption measure; it is not for contraction, but does provide for inflation. It provides that the government shall lay aside annually, in gold, 3 per cent, of the greenback circulation; and that the national banks shall lock up, in gold, equal to 3 per cent. of their circulation. The present greenback circulation is three hundred and seventy millions, and national bank circulation is three hundred and fifty millions. Three per cent, would foot up as

On greenbacks, \$11,100,000 On national bank notes, 11,500,000

This is the amount of gold that would be laid aside annually. It is proposed that this accumulation shall go on until the amount reaches 30 per cent. of the volume of paper money, which would be two hundred and sixteen million dollars. To accumulate this amount of gold at 3 per cent, rate would require a little over nine years, or say the 1st of July, 1885. But the plan does not say paper money shall be redeemed in gold at that time, it merely provides that thereafter the amount of gold in the treasury and in the banks shall never be less than 30 per cent, of the circulation. It assumes that with two hundred and sixteen millions

of gold locked up, and seven hundred and twenty millions of paper money afloat, paper money would be equal to coin in value, and resumption would fol-low as a matter of course. This is probably the point the rag money party objects to. If so, they are unreasonable, be-cause the plan would not bring specie payments in 1885. The plan also proposes the repeal of

The plan also proposes the repeal of the clause in the resumption act providing for specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879. This is well enough, because that clause proposes to resume without anything to resume with. It provides, it is true, for the purchase of five hundred millions of gold about that time, but the proposition is absurd. The plan also proposes the reneal of the section requiring poses the repeal of the section requiring the retirement of 80 per cent. in green-backs of the new national bank circulation issued. The greenback circulation would stand at three hundred and seventy millions, while the national bank circulation might be increased, and if specie payments should be indefinitely postponed—as it would be under the Democratic hard money plan, so called— to a national bank circulation would most tee. likely be increased. At any rate, the door would be fairly and widely opened for

inflation. Then, again, under the plan, elven milons in greenbacks, now held in reserve y the banks, would be released annually amounting in nine years to ninety-nine millions. To that extent the paper currency would be inflated, and there would be at least one hundred millions more pa-per money out in 1885 than there is now, and the law would permit an increase of three hundred millions. Thus, while there is a pretext of providing for re-sumption it is accompanied by a provis-ion for inflation, which would render reumpt: in impossible. This is the "hardmoney" plan, as proposed by the Demo-cratic members of Congress in caucus assembled, and it is against this that soft money men voted. Therefore we rise to ask what the soft money men want.

THE BELKNAPS BETTER THAN THE HARLANS AND WILLIAMSES

It cannot be torgotten that while ex-Secretary Harlan was Senator, Gen. Boynton of the Cincinnati Gazette counted from the Auditor's books in the Treasury all of the items of daily expenditure that Mr. Harlan had charged to the funds appro-priated for the expenditures of the Interior Department while he was Secretary of the same. The bills paid were for the carpets in his dwelling house, and put down by Mr. A. T Stewart of New York, The Gazette published the scandal. The furniture was paid for in the same way so were carriage, horses, servants, his son's pony, and his wife's visiting and reception cards. This exposure did not seem to injure Mr. Harlan with his brother senators, nor in his State, for, with the side of December 1 to the property of the property with the aid of Durand's ten thousand

dollars, he was re-elected.

Pending the confirmation of ex-Attorney-General Williams as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, it was proved that he and his wife had diverted the money appropriated for the expenditures of his department to private uses. Not only did he pay \$1,500 of the Government money for his wife's landaulet, but there were many other misappropriations of Government funds. Mr. Williams remained in the Cabinet eighteen month after these exposures, and his wife was received the same as usual. Now, the Belknaps have done nothing of this sort. They have been scrupulous in drawing a dividing line between their own and Government funds.-Coruier-

A WORK DONE BY A WOMAN.

A suggestive account, says the New York Tribune, has just been published by a German woman in this country of the work done by certain women in Berlin in reducing the price of living in that city. In 1866 Mrs. Lena Morganstern, with two or three other ladies of wealth and influence, finding that the cost of provisions was enormous, established several Volk's Kuchen or people's kitch-ens—restaurants where meals could be had at the retail cost of the materials alone. In 1873 these women determined to bring charity to their own homes by forming a housekeeper's association, whose object should be the reduction of the cost of living, the promotion of plain and economical habits and the improvement of the condition of servants. In 1874 there were two hundred and fifty members. Co-operative laundries, bakeries, intelligence offices and stores for groceries, meats and provisions were opened, all under the supervision of wo-men. At the present time the membership embraces 600 families, and issues a weekly paper of high order, containing its price lists, etc. The central bureau imports its supplies direct from China, France, Java, the United States, etc., and to Maria P, Carey et al, 127 acres in LexIngton tp, \$8,000.—M. A. Shoemaker, to
Jno. Shoemaker, lot 1101 in Canton, \$300

Wm. Castleman to George Kochler,

also purchased wholesale by the associative trade throughout Europe. Ccal is also purchased wholesale by the associative trade throughout Europe.

> According to the testimony of Mr. Peck, before the Clymer Committee, Belknap is not left alone in his glory. It appears that President Grant himself directly controlled a large number of the principal trading posts. The shadow of destiny involves the White House.

NEW REVELATIONS.

HOW MONEY HAS BEEN MADE ON THE FRONTIER.

A Million Dollars for the Benefit of Favored Postal Contractors-The Frauds in the Rations Giving the Winnebago Indians.

Washington, March 26.—Col. Fish, editor of a Republican newspaper in Helena, Montana, was before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and told a startling story of the waste of Government money for the benefit of favored contractors. He said that the continuance of the route between Walla Walla and Masovia in Montana had been protested against since its establishment by Postmaster-General Creswell in 1869. It was through a country but sparsely settled, and the official records showed that to send a letter over this route cost between seven and eight hundred dollars. Influential citizens of the Territory, Federal officials of well known standing, came to Washington to see why growing and more important parts of the Territory, especially in the neighborhood of the mining regions, could not be ac-commodated. They were told it was be-cause it cost so much for the Walla Walla route—about \$190,000 a year for services which did not actually cost the contractors \$15,000. On their representations the contract was rescinded, but only discontinued about two months, and when an explanation was asked for renewing the route they were told that a formidable petition had been sent to the department urging it. An examination lof the peti-tion showed that it was a forgery from beginning to end, and though of this fact the Postmaster-General was fully apprised yet he never took any notice of it. The service had cost the Government well on to a million dollars for the benefit of no one save the contractors, who

lived in Washington and New York. C. W. Marsh, an attorney, of St. Paul, Minn., testified to-day before the Indian Committee, that a keeper of a restaurant in St. Paul, Minn., who fed the Winnego Indians when they were en route to Nebraska in charge A. H. Wilder's agent's, came to him to ask his advice about making out his bill for the rations supplied. He said that the men in charge of the Indians wanted him to make out the bill for three times the amount furnished, but they were willing to pay only for actual rations supplied. Mr. Nash told him that it was not a legal question, but a matter of conscience purely. If he would ask whether it was a fraud, and whether he was liable to be prosecuted for being a party thereto, he would tell him yes. The man said he had made out his honestly, but the Government agents had refused to pay it. The restaurant keeper is now employed at the Continental hotel in Philadelphia, and has been summoned to appear and testify before the commit-

WASHINGTON CLIPS.

The co-portnership of Sherman & Grant, doing busines as bankers in Washington, has been dissolved by mutual consent. This separation is the final resultof a misunderstanding and estrangement between the members of the firm, which began with the publication of General Sherman's book

The Sun's Washington special says the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department have discovered that the Quartermaster-General's office has been paying Messrs. Calos & Brey for the use of a patent for the prevention of moths in army clothing notwithstanding t proved useless and appropriation for t was left out of the Army Bill last winter. Capitain Allegood, who reported against the patent, was removed. Donn Piatt and General Rufus Ingalls are summoned to appear before the com-

that it is now fully organized for the Presidential campaign and request De-mocratic organization in all States and Territories to send in the name of regular committees immediately. Applications for documents, speeches and other political matter, and all comunications relating to the busines of the Committee, should be addressed to the secretary at 1,324 F. street, Washington City, Editors who may send their newspapers to the committee will be furnished with all the documents published by them.

Payne's financial bill has been addopted in the Democratic caucus, by a vote of 69 to 46.

Hon, John A. McMahom was appointed on the committee to investigate the whisky frauds. The committee is a very able one. The "crooked" will now be made 'straight."

The Senate Committee on Privileges met Saturday and continued its investigation of the charges concerning Senator pencer's election by the Alabama Le-

Robert Barber, a clerk of the House of Delegates, testified that Spencer promised to have him appointed marshal this was before he had begun to work for Spencer's interests. The night before Spencer's election, witness kept guard over two colored Representatives who were thought to be against Spencer for the purpose of breaking the quorum next day; in the morning Spencer promised the colored members that they should be provided for, hinting that there was a route agency vacant on the Western Railroad; they subsequently voted for Spencer. Witness went with a party to Lorrudes county to defeat the election of an enemy of Spencer, and the latter furnished \$300 for expenses; also went into other counties on similar business, but forgets whether the expenses were to be man, of Washington, the United States paid by Spencer or the State Committee. Some letters from Spencer to witness promising the Marshalship and other patronage in case of Spencer's election, were offered and read.

"Investigation" is by no means modern contrivance. The prophet Daniel was subjected to the process, three thou-sand years ago. Under Darius he was Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and general executive officer of the entire empire of Chaldea. Efforts were made to corrupt him the which failing, some of his enemies instituted a secret inquest of his administration—the result being his trium-phant vindication, inasmuch as the committee were compelled to report that "they could find none occasion nor fault," inasmuch as he was faithful, neither was there any error or fault found in him." The moral points itself .- Pittsburgh Commercial, 22d.

The Commercial does not make the ap-

"Unmarried," said the young man, with | the Court gave judgment for \$108,700, and

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Attacked by an Administrative Organ—Mrs. Jonston's Reply.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.] One of the administration organs havng published a communication charging the late President Buchanan with being 'a Democratic President Gift-taker," Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, makes the following reply:

My attention has this moment been called to an item in your paper of the I3th instant, which reads as follows: A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDNT GIFT-TAKER— To show that President Grant is not the only chief magistrate who accepted presents, the subjoined letter goes to prove:

Washington, Sept. 20, 1860. My DEAR SIR: I have received the case containg specimens of the birds of America, for which you have my thanks. I hesitated as to whether I would accept them, having acted on the principlesince I became President that I would not receive presents of value from any friend. These would come within my rule but still I shall not return them, but retain them as a token of your personal regard.

I have no doubt that Miss Lane will be much pleased with them.
Your friend, very respectfully,
[Signed] JAMES BUCHANAN. The name of the person to whom this vas addressed desires that his name be withheld, but if the genuineness of this letter is questioned his name will be

given. The insinuation attempted to be conveyed herein is so unjust that I am sure your sense of propriety will hardly deny me the opportunity of pronouncing it, over my own signature in your columns.

My uncle, Mr. Buchanan, has long been slandered and villified by both northern and southern extremists, for no other reason than that the patriotism impelled him to disregard party ties and personal friendships in an honest effort to uphold the constitution and laws of his country and to avert civil war; but none have yet dared to insinuate aught against his personal honor and integrity.

Not only whilst occupying the Presidency, but during a long life devoted to the service of his country, Mr. Buchan-an's invariable rule was to decline all presents. The "gift" to which reference is now made consisted of six or eight small tuffed birds in a glass case.

My uncle's first impulse was to apply in this case the rule which governed him after entering public life and to return the offered present, trifling as it was; but the thing was so utterly valuless, ex-cept as a token of "personal regard" and good will, that after some hesitation he lecided to retain it rather than wound

the feeling of the person sending it.
Fortunately this "gift," as it is now dignified, is, or was, when I last saw it, at Wheatland, where it has been kept out of proper regard for the motive which prompted the gentleman to send it to Mr. Buchanan, and it is to be regret-ted that a similar feeling did not induce the recipient of Mr. Buchanan's letter to hold it sacred, rather than allow it to be used in this unwarrantable manner.

Yours, very respectfully, HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON. No. 116 Park street, March 14, 1876.

LAND FRAUDS.

ANOTHER GREAT PLUNDER SCHEME BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

The President, Ex-Secretary Borie, Fred Grant and Others Said to be Implicated.

Washington, March 22. — A new scheme of plunder, in which the names of President Grant, ex-Secretary Borie, Fred. Grant, and other prominent Administration persons are mentioned, has Washington, March 24.—The Congressional Democratic Committee announce bat it is now fully prominent lawyer in Colorado Territory, in a letter written to Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, are these:

It has been the common subject of conversation for a long time in the southern part of Colorado that land frauds, involving thousands of acres of the public domain in Los Animas county, have been committed by the parties who control the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company. These frauds have been committed with the connivance and collusion of Government land officers at Pueblo, Col., and in this city. Immense tracts of land have been entered without the pretense of compliance with pre-emption laws by perjury and subornation. William L. Jackson, Treasurer of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, holds the title to extensive areas of public land in Los Animas county as trustee for the Company, upon which, as alleged, no settlement or improvement was ever made in compliance with law. Many honest settlers have been defrauded of their improvements. Many tracts of coal lands, worth from \$10 to \$20 per acre, have been entered as agricultural land and the Government defrauded of the difference The Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company is a corporation composed chiefly of wealthy Philadelphia and London capitalists, who, according to authentic statements, form one of the most disagreeable monopolies in the West. The people of Colorado complain bitterly of the way in which the road is managed in the interests of its owners and to the manifest detriment of the parties who should be benefited by it. It is charged that President Grant has invested money either directly or indirectly in these land speculations, and it is a matter of no secresy that the President is a stockholder in the Denver and Rio Grande Rail-

The Commissioner of the General Land Attorney for Colorado, will be subpænaed to give all the information in his possession pertaining to this matter. An investigation will be made by the Committee on Public Lands, of which Mr. Sayler is Chairman. It will undoubtedly show, as every other investigation has done, a bonaza of corruption, with the main lode entering the door of the White House. Some of the residents of Trinidad, Col. have made ineffectual efforts to have the subject investigated by the Land Office

SECRETARY BRISTOW voluntarily appeared before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department on the 20th inst., and made a statement under oath in relation to the letter which appeared in the New York Herald, dated Louisville 11th, in relation to a mule case. He was not in office and acted as attorney merely to argue the case before the Court of Claims. He agreed for a ten per cent plication to the administration of our contingent fee. Owing to the collapse of Darius. Where is our Daniel? At last the rebellion, the Government refused to accounts be had not come to judgment. take the mules as per contract, and it was a great loss to his clients. A majority of he got a fee of \$10,870.

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CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, and all other goods kept in a first class Furniture We also manufacture all kinds of Upholtery ich as Lounges, Mattresses, Bolsters, Parlor

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AUCTION SALES.

Assignees' Sale,

Safe & Lock Works,

MACHINERY, Stock, Tools, &c.

The undersigned, Assignees of Diebold. Norris & Co. will offer at public sale at the works of said firm in the city of Canton, on Tuesday, the 18th Day of April 1876.

Tuesday, the ISth Day of April 1876, at 2 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate situated in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, being about 1 and 77-100 acres of ground deeded by Lewis Miller and others to the late firm of Diebold & Kienzel, June 28th, 1872, and fully described in said deed, together with the buildings and improvements thereon situate known as the Safe and Lock Manufactory of said Diebold, Norris & Co.

Also, at the same time and place the undersigned will offer at public sale all the personal property of said firm, consisting of machinery, belting, tools, material, patterns, safes of all sizes, office furniture, fixtures and appurtenances in and about the said Safe and Lock Manufactory also, the stock of safes, material, furniture and fixtures in the stores of said firm in the cities of New York St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans and San Francisco, with all miscellaneous articles of personal property belonging to said firmat any and all of the above named places

Terms of sale:—Real estate to be paid in four equal installments, at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months from the day of sale, with interest at 6 per cent, and approved security. Personal property to be paid for as follows: One fourth (%) down, balance in three installments, at 6, 12, and 18 months from day of sale, with interest at 6 per cent and approved security. Property must bring two-thirds of appraised value.

C. H. JACKSON, Assignees.

R. J. ANDERSON, C. H. JACKSON, LOUIS SCHAEFER,
Assignees.

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On the Fublic Square, in Canton, O., on Saturday, April 15,76

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FARM WAGONS.

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A Credit of One Year Will be Given on approved notes bearing eight per cent. interest Until the day of sale the wagons can be seen by calling on BALLARD, FAST & CO. Canton, Ohio.

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J. SPIDEL Leather, Hides, Oil, SHOE-FINDINGS.

LACE LEATHER, AND PLASTERING HAIR, North Market street, Canton, Ohio. The highest price paid for Wool, Shinks I was, Raw Fuss, &c. J. SPIDEL.

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ERNST & BRO., Proprietors.

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GENERAL SEWING MACHINE OFFICE

MESSRS. MYERS & SMITH, Formerly of the Domestic and Ameircan Sewing machines, have opened an office at 44 East Tuscarawas St Canton, Ohio.

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